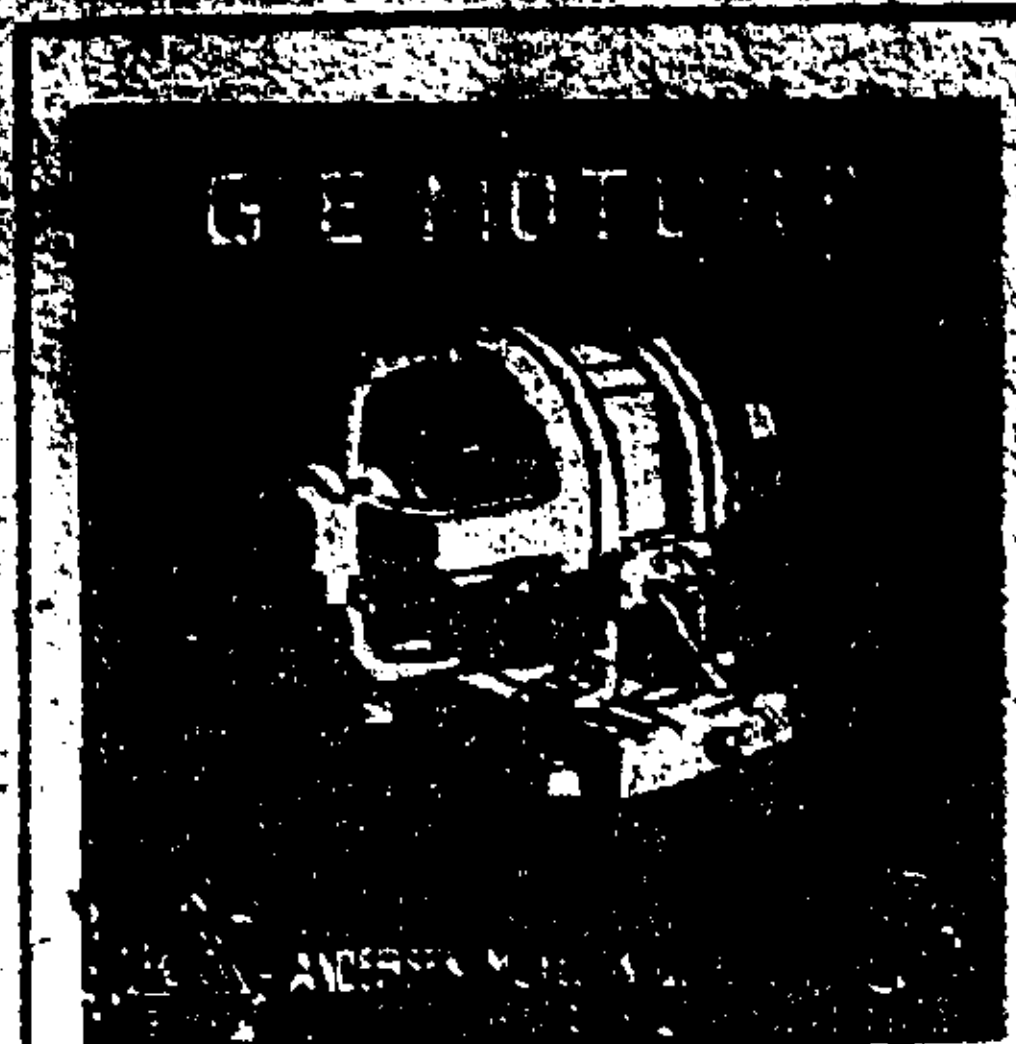




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SUN YAT-SEN INTERVIEWED.

Waiting for Expeditionary Army.

"One Base as Good as
Another."

Chan King-Ming's
"Miscalculations."

("Telegraph" Special.)

The Daily Press to-day asks: "Where is Sun Yat-sen?" We can answer the question. He is aboard the cruiser Wing Fung, off the Shamoen—and not, as Renter's Hongkong correspondent suggests, on the way to Shanghai. We know he is aboard the Wing Fung because our special correspondent at Canton has visited him there and had an interview with him.

Following the fall of the Cheungchau forts, the naval ships loyal to Sun Yat-sen went up river, and after bombarding the Macao forts they drew up opposite the Shamoen. Writing yesterday afternoon, our special correspondent stated—

The seven ships are now anchored in a line between the Shamoen and Honam, in which position they are fairly safe, being protected by the settlement on one side. An examination of the boats at close quarters does not reveal any apparent damage to the ships, except in the case of the Wing Fung, Sun Yat-sen's flagship, which has two holes in her hull, one measuring over six inches, being in her bow. In anticipation of surprise by boarding parties from the shore, the gangways of the boats have been drawn up, leaving only a number of iron rungs for the use of those going aboard. I negotiated these with some difficulty in visiting the Wing Fung this morning to interview Sun Yat-sen.

When I met him, Dr. Sun appeared to be supremely happy, being in no wise upset at the trying experiences through which he has gone during the past two days. He remarked with satisfaction that he was still on his ship, naval men were still loyal to him and one base was just as good as another so far as he was concerned. I questioned him regarding the report that he had commenced fresh negotiations with the opposing side.

"That is not so," replied Dr. Sun. "Officials and the public have, however, endeavoured to negotiate with me during the past few days."

"And what was your answer, Dr. Sun?" I asked. "My answer was the same as before," he replied. "If they are willing to comply with my conditions, well and good. They must restore me to the city in order that I may cause the Government to function and punish the people responsible."

I asked Dr. Sun whether it was true that he had promised not to bombard the city, and he said that that was so, provided he was not attacked.

"You have seven ships; are they entirely loyal to you?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Dr. Sun, then qualifying his statement by saying: "All the sailors. The officers have been bribed, but they have no power over the men. Two of the ships were brought up here by their officers, but they have since fled."

"Have you received any word from General Chan King-ming?" I asked.

"Yes," said Dr. Sun. "Some days ago I received a direct communication from Chan King-ming when we were still at Whampoa. It was written in his own hand. But his plans and conclusions went wrong, you see. His object failed. He calculated that our troops would be defeated in Kiangsi. He had been misinformed that the Northern Expeditionary Army had been entirely defeated. He based his calculations on the belief that even if our forces in Kiangsi were not absolutely defeated or if they returned, they could be attacked in the rear."

Continuing, Dr. Sun referred to a plot by Chan King-ming to kill him. "If I were killed," said Sun, "he could say that he was sorry for the action, which he would attribute to irresponsible soldiers. Then he would further express what you would term a—here Dr. Sun hesitated for the correct word.

"You mean he would hand you a posthumous bouquet, or tribute, so to speak?" I suggested.

"Yes, a tribute expressing regret for my death. He could clear himself in that way. Things, however, have turned out quite differently from what he thought. I am now waiting for the return of the Expeditionary Army. One detachment has already reached Whampoa, and another is coming down by the North River. We recaptured Shikwan on the 8th instant, and a force of Hunanese is also joining us."

In reference to the fighting at Whampoa, I asked if it were a fact that the three big Northern cruisers joined General Yip Kuei-fu in bombarding the Cheungchau forts. "Not at all," replied Dr. Sun. "They left at midnight, but the sailors do not understand where they are being taken. Once they do, they will not obey their officers. Wen Si-tak is commanding these cruisers, but the crews are loyal to me. The vessels are therefore still practically in my possession."

In reply to another question, Dr. Sun stated that the Macao forts were deserted in consequence of yesterday's bombardment by his ships. He stated that at the commencement of the fighting, the villagers, with noted unanimity, rose to a body and attacking the defenders in

the rear captured the forts and are now keeping them for him (Dr. Sun). "My present position possesses many advantages," remarked Dr. Sun.

"And security too?" I asked. "Security is not in the question," he retorted. "My communications with the city are very much safeguarded and now I can keep in close touch with the Expeditionary Army." Replying to another question, Dr. Sun added that this Army comprised at least 30,000 men.

The following telegram was received this forenoon from our special correspondent—

There was an exchange of shots last night in the vicinity of the Macao forts, but the situation generally is unchanged.

Writing in connection with the capture of the Cheungchau forts, our special correspondent at Canton says:—The attacking force was drawn from the 5th Division of the Cantonese Army and was under the command of Chung King-tong. The defenders numbered only a few hundred. In official circles connected with Sun Yat-sen it is alleged that treachery played a large part in the issue and brought about the collapse of the forts. Be that as it may, with the Naval College battered by shells, the mine factory blown up and their base rendered untenable by the fire not only from the captured forts but from those on the opposite side of the river, the smaller naval ships, led by the Wing Fung, with Dr. Sun aboard, steamed up river in search of a fresh anchorage, which they eventually found in the stream directly opposite the Shamoen.

How far the labour element will go is a matter for speculation. There is a fear that a similar move will be made by the men employed at the waterworks, but up to the time of writing nothing has transpired. But there is an uneasy feeling in the city that the labourites may create further trouble.

Another Bombardment Feared. Our Canton correspondent writes to the effect that after reaching anchorage off the Shamoen, Sun Yat-sen's naval boats dropped anchor about noon, indicating that they did not intend to take part in further hostilities at least for the present. The foreign gunboats are prepared for action in the event of emergency. It is reported that Sun Yat-sen still insists that the King-ming's forces must remain outside the city and that if they do not do so he will recommence the bombardment at a suitable moment.

General Strike? Sun Yat-sen insists on the Union of Guilds fulfilling its promise to order a general strike. Some workers have already come out, but others are hesitating.

On the 10th instant, no fewer than ten secret organisations were discovered in the city and a quantity of bombs seized. A few of the leaders were arrested and shot after a brief examination.

An Interrupted Meeting. A meeting was held in the Provincial Assembly building for the election of a Civil Governor, but during the deliberations, when the merits of Nai Bong-ping and Tang Shao-yi were being discussed, the members, hearing the roar of guns from the Macao forts, fled. No decision was reached.

About a hundred convicts at Nambol gaol escaped during the bombardment of the Macao forts. An alarm was given by the guards and some thirty were shot by the troops, whilst a further thirty were recaptured.

RELIGIONS OF INDIA. Census figures are now available of the distribution of the people of India by religion, except in the case of some 2,750,000 persons in the Frontier Province and of 43,000 in certain tracts in Burma. The outstanding fact is that the proportion of the vast Hindu population to the total (319 millions), which is in the region of three-fourths, continues to decline, as it has done for 40 years past. The relatively small Sikh community shows some little advance, while the still smaller Jain population has gone back markedly. The Buddhist faith, at one time dominant throughout India, is now almost entirely confined to Burma, and the number of its adherents has advanced by about half a million to 1,144 millions. It is a safe assumption that the vast majority of the 2 1/2 millions in the Frontier Province not enumerated by religion belong to the Moslem faith, so that the Moslem total may be put at not less than 71 millions. According to the census of 1891 the proportion of Christians per 10,000 of population was 29, ten years later it was 33, and in 1911 it was 124. The number of Christians has since grown from 2,875,000 to 4,754,000. The advance has been most marked in Southern India.

Workers on Strike. To-day the news leaked out that the men employed at the Electric Power Station on the east bank had gone on strike. On enquiry, I learned that the men, to the number of about 150, left in a body at 11 o'clock last night, notwithstanding the guarantee they gave to remain when, a week ago, they were given an extra bonus of a whole month's pay. They stopped the engines before leaving, but the factory engineers soon had them going again. The

THE FIGHTING IN IRELAND.

Dublin's Casualty List.

(Renter's Service.)

London, July 11.

The list of casualties sustained in the recent fighting in Dublin, issued by the Irish Army Headquarters, shows that 19 National soldiers were killed and 111 wounded, whilst it is estimated that 65 civilians were killed and 231 wounded.

The city has been quiet since the fall of the Sackville Street stronghold, except for occasional night sniping in the suburbs. The tranquillity was broken last night by two ambushes of military lorries, one near Stephen's Green and the other on the Salford Road. The assailants were driven off and escaped.

Warfare in the country districts is of an increasingly guerrilla character, the irregulars evacuating their positions before being attacked and frequently burning buildings in the line of retreat. The condition of the prisoners taken indicates that the irregulars are dispirited and poorly armed and supplied.

Robert Barton (De Valera's Minister of Defence) and Macdonagh, members of the Dail Eireann, and a number of other prisoners have escaped from Portobello Barracks.

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM.

The Government Proposals.

London, July 11.

In accordance with the Government's reform proposals, the re-constituted House of Lords will consist of 350 members made up of four categories—firstly, the Royal and Spiritual Law Lords, who will be permanent; secondly, members elected directly and indirectly from outside; thirdly, Hereditary Peers elected by their order; and fourthly, members elected by the Crown. The last three categories will have a limited tenure.

The right to veto Money Bills will continue to be withheld from the Lords, but a joint Committee of the two Houses will replace the Speaker of the House of Commons as the arbiter of what constitutes a Money Bill.

The House of Commons' present power to enforce Bills in certain cases during the lifetime of a simple Parliament without the consent of the House of Lords shall not apply to measures amending the constitution of the House of Lords.

COUNTY CRICKET.

Yorks and Lancs Still Doing Well.

London, July 11.

At Birmingham, Lancashire defeated Warwick by seven wickets, Hallows scoring 93, while Parkin captured seven wickets for 71 in Warwick's first innings.

At Gloucester, the home county defeated Worcester by an innings and 92 runs. For the winners Parker captured eleven wickets for 50.

At Hull, Yorks defeated Sussex by an innings and 10 runs. Evidently this was a bowler's match. For Sussex, Gilligan, the old Cantab fast bowler, took six wickets for 20; while for the winners, Watkinson captured seven for 6 runs and Rhodes six for 43.

At Leicester, Hants led on the first innings. For the southern county Lieut. Day scored 71, while for the home team Major Bowke scored 75 and 84.

COLLAPSE OF THE MARK.

French Premier Invited to London.

London, July 11.

M. Poincare is due in London at the end of the month to attend the Allied Near-Eastern conference, but Mr. Lloyd George has invited him to come earlier to discuss the serious European situation following the collapse of the mark, particularly in connection with reparations.

German Trades Federation Manifesto.

Berlin, July 11.

The National Trades Federation has issued a manifesto declaring that the world's peace and economic progress are at stake, and exhorting the members to endeavour in every way to prevent strengthening the position of the German reactionaries.

TWO NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

Admiralty Satisfied That They are Danger-Proof.

London, July 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lee said that notwithstanding aircraft and submarines, the Admiralty believes it feasible to build capital ships that will be reasonably proof against any likely method of attack; consequently the Government declined to reconsider its intention to proceed with the construction of two new battleships, which, with accessories, would cost eight millions each, and necessitate scrapping four existing battleships under the Washington agreement.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Results of the Semi-Finals.

London, July 11.

At Wimbledon the semi-final in the Lawn Tennis Championships resulted as follows: Anderson and Lycett beat the Americans, Mathew and Caner, by 6-2, 6-3, and 6-2.

Patterson and O'Hara Wood beat Norton and Roper Barrett by 6-1, 3-6, 5-7, 6-3, and 15-13.

Miss Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Green and Mrs. McNair by 6-0, and 6-1, and now meet Mrs. Stocks and Miss McKane in the final.

FACTORY EXPLOSION.

Owner Gets Five Years' Penal Servitude.

London, July 11.

In connection with the explosion in March last in a factory at Tipton, which resulted in the death of eighteen girls, Mr. John Walker Knowles, the owner, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, on a charge of manslaughter. Mr. Eber Chadwick, the manager, was acquitted.

NEXT REPARATIONS PAYMENT.

Germany Agrees to Pay Interest Allowance.

Paris, July 11.

The Reparations Commission has decided to credit Germany with 12,000,000 gold marks on account of interest of the Commission's reserve fund, payment for dyes, etc., thus reducing the indemnity payment due on the 17th inst. to 1,230,000,000. It is understood that Germany has agreed to pay.

(Continued on Page 3)

THE TYPHOON.

No. 6 Signal Hoisted.

For the first time during the present season, the red flag was hoisted at the Star Ferry wharves this morning, indicating that the ferry service might stop at any minute. This action was taken in consequence of No. 6 Typhoon signal being hoisted at the Royal Observatory and other points.

The hoisting of the first warning typhoon signal gave small craft in the harbour plenty of time to get to shelter before this morning's blow. At 11 a.m. No. 4 signal was hoisted, indicating that a gale was expected from the east, and during the night the velocity of the wind rose, there being some particularly heavy gusts. Just before eight o'clock this morning, No. 5 signal was hoisted, showing that the gale was expected to increase, but the morning wore on with no signs of anything serious happening. There were heavy showers and gusts, but the barometer remained high, reading about 29.39 and 29.53.

The storm signals hoisted on Signal Hill indicate that the typhoon was within sixty miles of 20N. 113E, travelling N.N.W., and the Observatory report to-day states that at six o'clock this morning the typhoon was about 100 miles S.E.W. of Gap Rock, apparently moving N.N.W. To-day's forecast states that an easterly or south-easterly gale is expected, moderating later, with rain.

The harbour was quite a deserted appearance this morning, all the small craft having sought shelter in the refuges. Several launches kept going, but many of the big boats in port made off to the shelter of Kowloon Bay. The Star Ferry Service was kept going without interruption. The rainfall since Sunday has been 3.76 inches.

TENTH FLIGHT AT 103.

Mansfield has a "flighty" centenary in Mrs. Ann Sissons, aged 103, who has been up in the air ten times in two years. She made her tenth flight last month, when she was accompanied by Mr. Herrick, ex-pilotman, a youngster of 85. Two years ago they had a flight together. As the plane left the ground Mrs. Sissons was seen putting a shawl round her head to keep her bonnet on. Asked after the flight if she felt at all nervous, she replied, "Not me. You only want a bit of pluck, and that is what I have always had."

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

One of the merits of the Victrola, is told by Moutrie's on page 6.

At the Kowloon Theatre to-night there is a special cabaret dance.—Page 7.

The Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd., and the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of \$4 per share.—Page 4.

Anyone requiring money on sound mortgage should apply to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have declared an interim dividend of £3 per share.—Page 4.

"The Sage Hen" is shortly coming to the World Theatre.—Page 4.

Four sales of Crown Land are taking place at the P.W.D. offices on Monday afternoon.—Page 4.

Lamert Bros. are auctioneering the damaged cargo of the Peking Maru on Saturday.—Page 4.

To-day's Exchange.

The closing value of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1 1/2 d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.57, Temperature—81, Humidity—83.

Lighting Up-Time.

Lighting up time to-day 211

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CHINA COAST SALARIES.

The Shanghai Action.

A judgment of considerable importance in the test case brought by the China Coast Officers' Guild against the San Peh S. N. Co. was delivered by Mr. A. D. Blackburn, British Assessor, and Magistrate Li in the Mixed Court at Shanghai on Friday, as reported by our correspondent.

Judgment was also given in the action brought against the San Peh S. N. Co. by Captain N. Grehwe.

The case arose out of the alleged non-observance by the defendant Company of the arbitration award by which the strike of the China Coast Officers was settled in May 1920.

Reduction of Salaries.

Apparently the members accepted the position and consented to continue serving at a lower rate of wages. When this was brought to the notice of the Guild's executive certain correspondence, passed in which the Guild threatened to take legal proceedings to enforce the award unless the award rates were paid, and the defendant company took up the position that the change in shipping conditions absolved them from further obedience to the award, which was silent as to the period during which the award rates were to be in force.

Subsequently, after the commencement of the present proceedings, all the members of plaintiff Guild to defendants' employ signed a document declaring their willingness to continue serving the company at their present reduced rates of pay and disavowing themselves from the proceedings being taken by the Guild against the company.

Now although it seems to have been assumed by both parties up to the commencement of these proceedings that the defendant company was a party to the arbitration, and the plaintiff's petition was drawn up on this supposition, it specially became clear that this position was untenable, and plaintiff's counsel accordingly, relying in his arguments not on the award itself, but on the undertaking given by the defendant company to abide by the award. This point is important, for it disposes of embarrassing questions as to the enforceability of the Hong Kong arbitration in Chinese Courts, and leaves us to determine only the value of the undertaking given by the defendant company to pay a certain rate of wages to the members of the plaintiff Guild.

The Contract Analysed.

The first point we have to consider is this: What, if any, was the contract between the parties? Turning to the undertaking of March 19, we see that it refers to an interview between Captain Leach, representing plaintiff Guild, and Mr. Shing, manager of defendant company. At this interview, according to Captain Leach, Captain Leach said that he and the defendant company agreed to submit to the arbitration the officers employed by the company would go on strike. Although there is considerable confusion in the evidence owing to events which must have occurred in December, 1919, e.g., the affair of Captain Doyle, being mixed up with others which occurred in March, 1920, it is reasonable to suppose that this is what actually did occur, and we find that the contract between the parties was that, in consideration of the members of the plaintiff Guild in the defendant company's employ not going on strike, the defendant company agreed to pay them wages in accordance with the award of the Hong Kong arbitrators. In so far therefore as consideration is concerned the agreement seems to be a valid contract.

The Crux of the Action.

We now come to the point which is the crux of the whole action, namely: Is the plaintiff Guild not bound by the action of its own members in waiving their right to receive wages in accordance with the award contract? We have already referred to the document in which the members of the plaintiff Guild in the defendant company's employ signed their willingness to serve the company at the present rate of pay, namely a rate considerably lower than the award rate. It has been suggested, but not very

convincingly, that this document was signed under the influence of threats, but there is no evidence to this effect and we must accept the document at its face value as an abandonment of any right the signatories might have had to be paid at the award rates. We are told, however, that this abandonment does not bind the Guild, so we have to examine the circumstances more closely.

Right Waived.

The original contract, partly oral, partly written, was made by Captain Leach, representing the plaintiff Guild, with the manager of the defendant company. As the only persons towards whom the defendant company undertook any contractual obligations were those members of plaintiff Guild in the company's employ, Captain Leach must in this transaction be regarded simply as the agent of those members. On behalf of his principals he contracted that they would not go on strike in consideration of payment of wages at the award rates. Since then, the principals themselves, subsequently waived their rights under this contract, it is difficult to see how the executive of the Guild, who are only the agents of the members, can be permitted to enforce the earlier contract in face of the waiver of their own principals.

No Agreement as to Duration.

This would seem to be conclusive of the issues in the case, but we wish to add that if the petition did not fail on this ground it would fail on another, namely the absence of any provision in the agreement between the parties with regard to the duration of its validity. It appears to us that it would be improper to order specific performance of an agreement for the payment of a definite scale of wages when no duration of time is specified even if it could be shown that conditions affecting the contract had not materially altered since the contract was entered into, as to which point plaintiffs have not satisfied us. Counsel for the Guild contends that such an agreement can only be altered with the consent of both the parties. If then one party persistently refuses his consent the agreement becomes perpetual. This was certainly not the intention of the parties, but would it be equitable to enforce such an interpretation?

In conclusion we would say that none of the English text books to which we have been referred deal with the enforcement of wages awards, nor can we find any record of any similar action having been brought before, though a similar set of circumstances must have arisen countless times within recent years in connection with labour disputes in England and elsewhere. Agreements such as that in the present case seem to be considered not as legal contracts, but as economic settlements, enforceable only by economic means.

The Petition is Dismissed.

Capt. Grehwe's Claim Dismissed.

In the case of M. Grehwe against the San Peh S. N. Co., the Court gave judgment as follows:

The facts of this case are briefly as follows.—Plaintiff was engaged by defendant company in Hong Kong on June 21, 1919, as chief officer of the str. Shin Foo at a salary of \$275 per month, the agreement providing that he was liable to be discharged at any port without notice.

On August 18, 1920, he was appointed acting master of the str. Ming Shun at a salary of \$455 per month, the company reserving their right to discharge him in Shanghai at 24 hours' notice. On March 30, 1921, his services as acting master of the str. Ming Shun were terminated by a letter which contained the following words: "You may rejoin the str. Shin Foo again as chief officer."

No other agreement was signed but the plaintiff did in fact rejoin the str. Shin Foo as chief officer, in which capacity he served until May 3, 1921, when his services were dispensed with. He accepted his salary up to May 3 at \$275 per month, signing receipts therefor, and on May 4 he accepted a letter of reference from the company testifying to his good character and adding "Captain Grehwe left this company on his own account."

The points we have to decide are:

1. What was the contract under which plaintiff was serving on May 3?

2. Was he dismissed or did he resign?

3. To what balance of salary, if any, is he entitled?

As to (1) we find that plaintiff, having rejoined the str. Shin Foo as chief officer without any fresh agreement, must be taken to have rejoined on the terms of his former agreement as chief officer, namely at a salary of \$275 per month and liability to be discharged at any

time without notice whether his services were satisfactory or not.

As to (2) we find that the letter from defendants to plaintiff dated May 3 does constitute a dismissal, but as it is in accordance with the terms of the agreement it is not a wrongful dismissal, and does not entitle plaintiff to damages.

There remains only the third point, whether plaintiff was entitled to receive \$275 or \$310 for the month of April, 1921. The agreement provided for \$275 per month, but subsequently plaintiff's salary was raised to \$310, that being the rate allowed under the Hong Kong arbitration award. On April 1, 1921, however, plaintiff was informed in writing that his salary henceforth would be \$275 per month only. Plaintiff says that his ship was already at sea when he received this message. That is possibly correct, but the fact that he accepted payment at the rate of \$275 per month and signed the ordinary portage bill for this amount without in any way reserving his rights to claim for a larger sum stops him from now saying that \$275 per month was not the agreed salary for April, 1921.

The petition is dismissed.

COMPANY REPORT.

The United Asbestos

Oriental Agency, Limited.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-sixth ordinary annual meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., to be held at the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings, on Monday, 17th inst., at 11.30 a.m., states:

The General Managers have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the accompanying statement of accounts for the year ended 31st May, 1921.

Accounts.—The balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including \$2,678.28 brought forward from last year, is \$53,587.80 which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To place to Reserve for Launch Repairs and Renewals	\$ 7,580.80
To pay a dividend of 60 cents on Ordinary Shares	5,040.00
To pay a further dividend of 60 cents on Ordinary Shares	5,040.00
To pay \$59.40 per Share on Founders' Shares	5,940.00
To pay a Bonus of \$1.20 on Ordinary Shares	11,880.00
To pay a Bonus of \$118.80 per Share on Founders' Shares	11,880.00
To carry forward to new account	4,118.10
	\$ 53,587.80

Auditor.—The accounts now presented have been audited by Mr. Harry Greenwood, A.C.A., in the absence of Mr. Bernard Brown, A.C.A.; the latter being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

£60,000 PICTURE FOR £25.

Romance of Purchase by an M. P.

Bought for £25, and reputed to be worth £60,000, is part of the romance attaching to a painting exhibited at Holyhead in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the Angelsey chair of the Eisteddfod.

This painting is entitled "Madonna del Pozzo" (Madonna of the Well), which has been lent for exhibition by its owner, Sir Robert J. J. Thomas, M. P., president of the Eisteddfod. He became its possessor under remarkable circumstances.

A year ago Lady Thomas required a picture in order to fill a void in a room of their London house. Passing a secondhand dealer's shop one day, Sir Robert Thomas was struck by the expression on the face of a child in a picture which appeared somewhat dilapidated.

DEALER REFUSES.

He inquired the price, and was told it was to be sold for £25. He purchased the painting, and asked the dealer to clean it.

A few days later the dealer called on him, offering to rebuy at double the amount. Scanting something in the eagerness of the man, Sir Robert Thomas declined to part with his purchase, remarking that he was perfectly satisfied with the bargain.

When the picture was delivered he had it examined by experts, who asserted it was a canvas missing from the collection of King Charles II.

Shortly after he bought it Sir Robert Thomas refused an offer of £4,000 for the picture, which is said to be worth anything up to £60,000.

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PYRRHUS 18th July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
NELEUS 20th July St. Nazaire, London & Rotterdam
ELPENOR 23rd July London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
GLAUCUS 26th July L'don, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

OANEA 20th July Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
MEMNON 5th Aug. Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow
KEEMUN 8th Aug. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

PROTESILAUS 1st Aug. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
IXION 23rd Aug. "

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

CYCLOPS 25th July via Suez
EUMAEUS 5th Aug. via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

PYRRHUS 18th July for Singapore & London
MENTOR 23rd July for Shanghai & Japan
MENTOR 22nd Aug. for Singapore & London
For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICE CONTRACTUELS.

(Mail service under contract with the French Government)

Deviation	Steamer & Departure	Sailing Date
Shanghai, Kobe, & Yokohama	AMBOISE 15.00	On or about 21st July.
	CORDILLERE 16.00	On or about 4th Aug.
Marseilles via Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Djibouti, Suez and Port-Saïd	ALMANT BERIC 11.00	On or about 11th July.
	CHAMBERLAIN 11.00	On or about 25th July.
	ANDRE LEBON 22.00	On or about 5th Aug.
	MOISE 15.00	On or about 22nd Aug.

COMMERCIAL LINE.

Also service to BORDEAUX, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, & ANTWERP (on application).

For further particulars, apply to:-

CONSIGNATION-TRANSIT-REPRESENTATION.
Telephone No. 740.

A. JOBARD,
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SIAMESE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailings from Hongkong:-
For Steamers. To Sail.

For further particulars apply to:-

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(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents. Tel. 36

MRS. ASQUITH & PRINCE

"VALUABLE CARGO."

Legation Chauffeur Thought He Was Privileged.

When stopped at Oxford for driving a car at 30 miles an hour, George Topp, Hyde Park Gardens, Baywater, told Inspector Fox that he was a member of the Rumanian Legation, and that Mrs. Asquith and Prince Bibesco were in the car.

He thought he was privileged to drive at the speed.
Mr. Walsh, defending Topp, at Oxford City Court said he had communicated with the Foreign

Office regarding a certificate which entitled Topp to diplomatic privilege and immunity, but he was informed that Prince Bibesco was not attached to the Rumanian Legation in London.

Topp was driving a very valuable cargo at the time. For the past 15 years he had been classed as a very careful driver, especially by members of the Government.

Magistrates' Clerk: "Do you put any price on the valuable cargo?"
Mr. Walsh: No, that is beyond me. I only say it was a valuable cargo.

A fine of £5 was imposed.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

From UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Motor Vessel
"GLENLUCE"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, add/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 14th July, 1922, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship
"BENAVON"

Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence add/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 28th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 14th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From ANTWERP via BREMEN, HAMBURG, & SINGAPORE. The Company's Steamship
"ANDES MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th July, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From NEW YORK via KOBE, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI. The Company's Steamship
"HAGUE MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 15th July, 1922, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within Ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1922.

YOU'LL FEEL BETTER IN THE MORNING

if, at bed-time you take a couple of Pinkettes when troubled with constipation, "liver," sick headache or biliousness. Pinkettes act as gently as nature, are laxative perfection because they

create no habit, and neither gripe nor purge. They aid digestion, clear the skin, purify the breath.

Chemists sell Pinkettes, or post free, 50 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Se-chuen Road, Shanghai.

PINKETTES

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Consignees of Cargo from MARSEILLES

The Steamship
"ANDRE LEBON"

In connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-Signed, Goods remained unclaimed after the 13th instant, at Noon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 16th instant or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by M.M. Goddard and Douglas, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

A. JOBARD,

Actg. Agent,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Company's

Steamer
"DIOMED"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th July.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 29th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1922.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SS. "TENYO MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, & SHANGHAI.

The above-named steamer having arrived on Tuesday, the 11th July, 1922, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where all cargo impeding immediate discharge will be landed at consignees' risk.

Storage will be assessed on cargo remaining undelivered after Tuesday, 18th July, 1922.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Tuesday, 18th July, 1922, at 11 a.m.

No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the steamer or godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TSUTSUMI,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1922.

CHINA'S MOST UP-TO-DATE CITY.

Industrial Magnate's Manifest Activities.

Nantung, China's up-to-date

centre of trade and industry along the Yangtze, might have been designed to impress the West. This is the consensus of opinion among the members of a party from the British Chamber of Commerce,

which with representatives of the French, Japanese and American Chambers, has just returned from a visit to this city. The guests were invited to take part in the ceremonies held there in connection with the 70th birthday of Chang Chiao, the distinguished founder of the many industrial, educational and charitable activities of modern Nantung.

In Shanghai there are notable examples of similar enterprise, but on a much smaller scale. No foreign advisors have given their services in the development of the industrial settlement of Nantung. It has attained its present promising position almost entirely through the energy and resources of Mr. Chang. The prosperous agricultural districts adjoining also bear witness to what progress China can make in these directions if she could but be blessed with equally able administrators.

In addition to its textile mills, silk filatures, iron works, schools and colleges, the city contains many other fine public institutions. The thoroughfares are broad. There is a park and all amenities of a European town. The buildings are in some cases of a size usually found in Western towns of two or three times the population. The Nantung Club has three floors of bedrooms for visitors, every apartment being sumptuously furnished in European style, while the cuisine, according to the visitors, is to be compared with the best provided for foreigners in Shanghai. Apart from its material attractions, the club is in a unique position, overlooking a beautiful stretch of water on one of the tidal creeks. These intersect the whole area, and there are also 700 ft. of good roads. As an example of what has been done to develop communications,

there is a broad motor road connecting Nantung with the Yangtze.

The formal presentation to Mr. Chang on Tuesday last was followed by a drive to Lungshan Hill, from which it was possible to gauge the wonderful prosperity of Mr. Chang's self-developed and self-governed territory, 80 per cent. of which is devoted to the cultivation of cotton. There followed a luncheon given by the Nantung Chamber of Commerce, attended by Mr. Chang and the principal functionaries of the district, as well as the members of the foreign Chambers from Shanghai. Speeches were made by Mr. Burkill, and most of the other delegates, Mr. Gull translating the speeches of the delegates from the British Chamber of Commerce. The party returned the same evening.

It was found impossible to proceed to Dahyuging, where a land reclamation company is carrying on valuable work. When the whole area is reclaimed it is estimated that the property will be worth five million dollars. Before the formation of the company in 1899 large tracts along the Yangtze were just blue sky and clouds above and water below. The same area has been reclaimed to the extent of 50,000 mow, where fairly good harvests are gathered yearly.—N.C.D.N., June 22.

there is a broad motor road connecting Nantung with the Yangtze.

THE CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The party from the British Chamber of Commerce consisted of Mr. A. W. Burkill, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Mr. E. M. Gull, the secretary, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. G. L. Wilson and Mr. Archibald Rose. In the parties from the Japanese, American and French Chambers were respectively Mr. Funatsu, Consul-General, Mr. V. G. Lyman and M. Fredet.

Speaking of his impressions of the visit, Mr. Gull said that they met with a most cordial reception. The first thing of interest to the visitors was the road above referred to, lined with trees. At the Club luncheon was served, and an inspection of the schools and colleges and particularly the fine museum occupied the afternoon. Nantung possesses a number of modern educational establishments in addition to a research laboratory; also a library with over 140,000 volumes, principally Chinese. The schools include a school of agriculture, normal, medical and commercial schools and a textile college. Charitable institutions are almost equally numerous.

The Nantung Textile College is in the vicinity of the Dah Sun Cotton Mill, most of the machinery of which was supplied by British firms. The annual production of yarn is 18,000 bales. This neighbourhood is the industrial centre. It was started by Mr. Chang and, in addition to the Dah Sun Mill, there is also the Kuansung Oil Mill, with an annual output of 400,000 piculs of cotton seed oil, the Foo Shin Flour Mill, the Foo Sun Silk Filature & Weaving Co., the Tai Sun Ironworks.

SCHOLAR AND BUSINESSMAN.

In the evening the company were received by Mr. Chang, who has a national reputation as a scholar. It has been largely due to his enterprise, not only in Nantung but elsewhere in China, that the country has entered upon its present career of industrial development.

At Nantung he has been responsible for the establishment of the medical school, the library, an experimental forestry department and nursery, a hospital, a public park, an asylum for the poor, a home for the aged infirm, an industrial home and an observatory. Mr. Lung-fang, China's leading theatrical luminary, was specially engaged to entertain the visitors.

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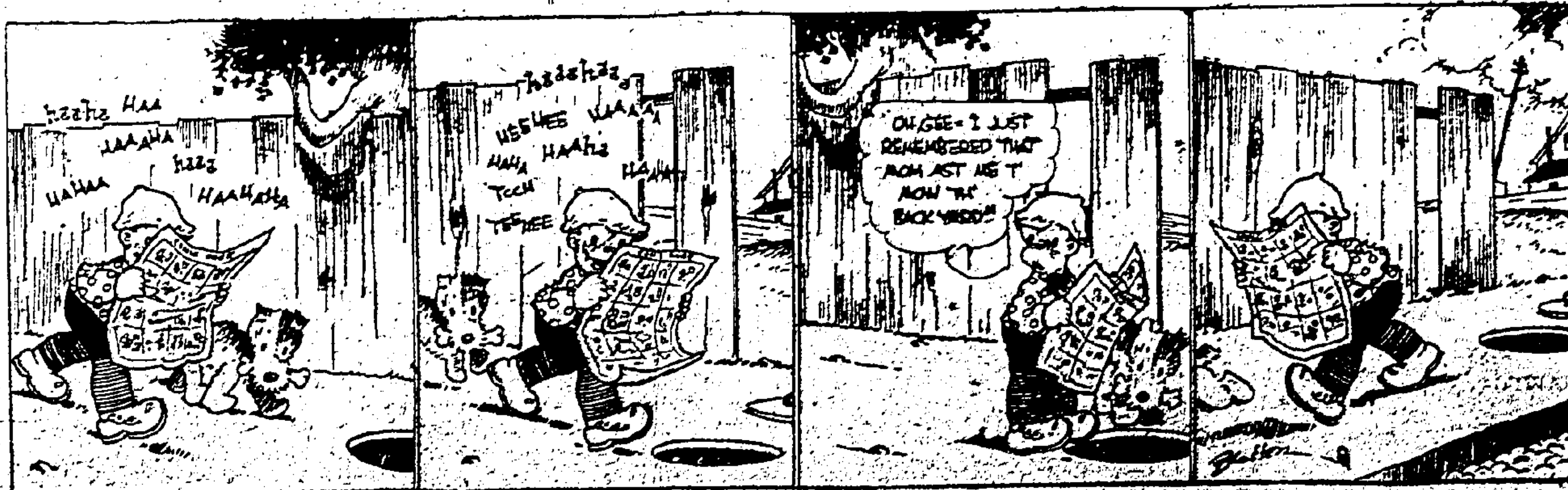
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FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

He Never Knew It Was There

BY BLOSSER



Just received fresh and in excellent condition

H. D. FOSS & Co's

High Class American

CHOCOLATES.

"Quality Folks" in 1 lb. boxes

"As you like it" in 1 lb. boxes

"Ideal" in 1 lb. boxes

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
Hongkong Dispensary.

Their favorite Victrola Record
while you tuck them in.

THEY like to hear it and it does them good. A well-chosen Victor record played on the Victrola is the perfect way of sending your children to dreamland. This is only one of the many ways in which you can take a world of happiness from the Victrola. Let us explain to you our easy terms.

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Exclusive Agents.

**NEW GOLF CLUBS.**

FORGAN'S & SPALDING'S.

GOLF BALLS.	
PLUS COLONEL'S	SILVER KING'S.
DRIVERS.	MASHIES.
BRASSIES.	BAFFIES.
MID-IRONS.	PUTTERS.
NIBLICKS.	JIGGERS.
CLECKS.	CADDY BAGS.
MASHIE NIBLICKS.	DRIVING IRONS.
GRIPOLIN. IN TUBES.	MOLLUSCA STUDB.

No. EWB.
LEFT HAND.
CLUBS

SPORTS DEPT.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**CAFE WISEMAN**

JUST ARRIVED
NEILSON'S
DELICIOUS CHOCOLATES.

Made in Canada.

Fancy Boxes.

\$1.00, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per box.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

Venus Pencils

The largest selling
Quality Pencil in
the World.

MUSTARD & Co.

Distributors.

The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 12th July, 1922.

EPIDEMIC OF VIOLENCE.

From recent indications it looks as if a decided increase will have to be recorded in relation to offences of the violent kind when the statistics for 1922 come to be compiled. Assaults, hold-ups, and intimidation are becoming commonplace. Faction fights are another edifying feature. The other day it was the Peak coolies; this week Yaumati gangs, apparently running into hundreds, threatened to create disorder. Apparently these gentry suppose that, because they are not bent upon robbery or some other nefarious project, they are at liberty to carry on bamboo-pole warfare according to their own sweet will, forgetful that they are living under British law. However, these offences are not so important as some that have been frequent of late; perhaps, indeed, it would be a good thing in its way if some of the ardent warriors just alluded to were to be involved in a vigorous set-to so that they might get a thorough cudgelling to test their valour.

The occurrences that call for more notice are the assaults and robberies that are daily taking place. A few days ago there was a daylight robbery at Sincere's. In yesterday's issue, besides the incipient inter-gang fight at Yaumati, we had to chronicle a case of snatching from a European lady, a highway robbery, a robbery at a match, an armed assault in the middle of the day at a money-changer's premises in Queen's Road East, an assault in Second Street, and sundry other elevating episodes. In general the police department has shown efficiency, especially allowing for the size of the population to be dealt with. It is gratifying to note in this connection that steps are being taken to augment the European branch of the Force, some of the military having been enlisted pending the arrival of the reinforcements. In many cases the justice meted out to the offenders is commensurate with their misdeeds, but it may become desirable to make penalties more stringent. Evidently the members of the criminal fraternity here have little appreciation of the quality of mercy.

A Disastrous Year.

To judge from the annual Customs report, Nanking has had a most disastrous year. In addition to general business depression and a decline in silver exchange, great distress was occasioned by the summer floods, rendering some two million homeless people on the verge of starvation, whilst cholera made its appearance and took a heavy toll of life, added to which the political chaos greatly restricted the credit facilities usually extended by native bankers to their customers. Such a succession of untoward developments would appear to be enough to cripple most places, especially seeing that unemployment increased to an alarming extent. But in order to relieve the situation a factory, styled the Poor Man's Workshop, with a capital of \$30,000 was established in the city by a group of Chinese philanthropists, whilst officials and merchants organised a relief bureau, supported by Government bursaries and private contributions, with the object of relieving immediate distress, and in the midst of all the unfavourable circumstances, a big Industrial Exhibition was held in the city, and this is being transformed into a permanent Industrial Museum.

A Wonderful People.

The impression that one gets on reading through the report is that the Chinese are a wonderful people when it comes to battling with obstacles, and what is true of Nanking, is equally true of many other centres. Despite all the unrest and the ravages of flood and famine which so often make their effects felt in various parts of the country, the silent masses toil on, and trade, if restricted, is by no means brought to a standstill. The recuperative power of the Chinese is something of which the country may well be proud, but we cannot help thinking how much greater and more rapid would their progress be if they were freed from these physical and political drawbacks and the country opened up as it ought to be. Then indeed it would be a case of "The Awakening of China." We have yet hopes that the time will come when China will settle down to peace and progress. And for that reason we trust that, for the good of the country and the whole world, the negotiations now going on with a view to real unification will have a happy issue, bringing about lasting concord and the will to advance.

Industrialism in China.

We wonder what sort of a report a Labour commission from the West would deliver after investigating industrial conditions in China? The general impression has been that the sons of Han are ready to do a long day's work for what the blundering European spends upon a packet of "fags," and at the Washington Labour Conference two years ago China was treated as one of the backward races. There are reasons enough for this, too. We understand that in many parts of the interior a few coppers, eked out with a modicum of rice, still represent the reward of a day's toil. Evidently this is only one side of the picture. According to the vernacular Press, the dyeworkers at Shanghai have just exacted terms which the most advanced Western trade-union leader might deem Gilbertian. Passing over such items as the paying of "wine money on the fifth day of every moon," we see that the masters are debarred from dismissing any employee without the permission of the workers' first sought and obtained! Upholders of proprietorial and managerial rights must be in some peril of being seized with fits. Further, with the manifest object of preventing recruiting from outside, workers must possess the Guild certificate, which is said to cost \$120, and which, it may be conjectured, would only be issued at the Guild's whim. The "backward," workers appear to have won on all sides—if the system's topsy-turvydom doesn't upset it.

PEAK HOSPITAL.**Offer to Shareholders.**

Unofficial members of the Legislative Council met yesterday to consider the future of the Peak Hospital, which is threatened with closure on September 30th. We learn that it was decided to make an offer to the Hospital shareholders, and, if this is not accepted, to approach the military authorities with a view to securing a portion of their hospital for public use.

DAY BY DAY.

"THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF GREAT THINGS CONSISTS IN DOING SMALL THINGS WELL."—Confucius.

The s.s. Madawaska reported to the Harbour Office this morning that she was "dragging."

Yesterday's health return shows one fatal case of small-pox and one non-fatal case of plague. Both were Chinese.

"Half-Caste."—You have failed to comply with the rule which requires anonymous correspondents to furnish their addresses.

Injuries to both legs were received by a coolie who was run over at Praya East by a trolley loaded with earth for the Praya East reclamation.

Convicted of tampering with a water meter, a Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. E. W. Hamilton this morning. The defendant pleaded that the meter was out of order and he was trying to repair it.

In Kowloon City yesterday, a fight between two mendicants ended in the removal of one of the combatants to the Kwong Wah Hospital. He had a wound on the head inflicted with a chopper.

Sliding down the hillside on returning from worshipping at the Ching Shan Temple, Castle Peak, an elderly man sustained fatal injuries. He was unconscious when he was rescued, and died at the Kwong Wah Hospital.

A ricksha coolie who was returning from Kennedy Town at 1 o'clock this morning, was held up near the Slaughter House by two men, who, after giving him a severe drubbing, stole from his pockets 80 cents and his licence.

As the s.s. Hing Wah, from Singapore, was mooring this morning, two Chinese sailors fell overboard. The boarding officer was passing in his launch at the time. He threw lifebuoys to the men and they were rescued without much difficulty.

This month's Criminal Sessions list includes a murder charge, two cases of armed robbery, two of robbery, a charge of returning from banishment, a kidnapping case and a case of conspiracy to kidnap with intent to procure ransom and aiding and abetting kidnapping.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has declared an interim dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax, for the half year ending 30th June last at a rate of 2s. 7½d. per dollar. Shareholders are requested to apply for dividend warrants on and after Tuesday, 8th August.

One man has been arrested in connection with an attempted armed robbery on Ping Chau Island last night. When seven or eight men, armed with revolvers and daggers, broke into an unnumbered matchbox, one of the occupants slipped into the kitchen and got out of the shed by the back door. He raised the alarm, attracting to his dwelling a party of villagers who chased and captured one of the would-be robbers.

Investigations were made by the police this morning into the death of a concubine, 23 years of age, who had apparently been murdered in her room on the second floor of 103, Des Voeux Road West. A fellow inmate who discovered the crime made a report at the Central Police Station this morning which called out a number of detectives. The woman was found lying in her bed with a deep cut across the throat. She had evidently bled to death.

Two men alleged to have been concerned with a highway robbery in Queen's Road Central on the 7th inst. were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Magistracy this morning. The gold wristlet watch taken from the complainant was pawned by robbers. One of them subsequently returned the pawn ticket to the complainant's friend in Queen Victoria Street. A week's formal remand was granted by the Magistrate, on the application of Detective Inspector Grant.

U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

Mail Trains Curtailed.

(Reuter's Service.)

(Continued from Page 1.)

Chicago, July 11. Several railways have curtailed the mail-train schedules, owing to the shonmen's strike. The Wabash Railway authorities report that three thousand miles of line have ceased to operate. Trouble continues at various places where collisions have occurred between strikers and strike-breakers. Neither the owners nor the miners have yet replied to President Harding's proposals for a resumption. Neither professes satisfaction with the proposal.

DUTCH ELECTION CAUSES DIFFICULT SITUATION.

Queen Confers with Leaders.

The Hague, July 11. Queen Wilhelmina received the Premier, with whom her Majesty discussed the difficult political situation resulting from the elections. The Queen receives the Presidents of the States-General tomorrow.

STATUS OF SANTO DOMINGO.

U.S. Contemplating Evacuation.

Washington, July 11. The State Department has adopted a tentative programme to evacuate Santo Domingo, provided that it can be ascertained that evacuation meets with the approval of the majority of the Dominican people.

TRAIN COLLISION IN SPAIN.

Many Killed.

Paris, July 12. A message from Madrid states that 30 were killed and 50 injured in a collision between the Galician express and a mail train near Valencia. The latter was mostly filled with passenger going on holiday. The dead include a judge, a senator, and a deputy.

HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Dempsey and Coloured Champion Reported to Have Signed.

New York, July 11.

Dempsey and the negro, Harry Wills, have contracted to box for the world's heavy-weight championship, the time and place to be arranged later.

INDIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Nearly Four Thousand.

Simla, July 11.

Excluding Moplah convicts, the total number of prisoners taken in the recent political movement amounts to 3,815.

EXPLOSION AT GERMAN EXPLOSIVES DEPOT.

Berlin, July 12.

Thirty workmen were killed or injured in an explosion at the Groden explosives depot, near Cuxhaven.

ROUND THE TOWN.

(By "Gadabout.")

They've got a little scheme in Manila that I should like to see in Hongkong. With the object of withdrawing from circulation all mutilated paper money, Governor-General Wood last December ordered that every quarter there should be a general burning of all torn and dirty bills. There was a burn-up under the scheme recently, when no less than £2,333,117.55 went up in smoke. Sounds a heap of money, but the actual value was probably only a few dollars. I don't know what happens to our paper money in Hongkong. From some of the specimens you see floating around, I should say our bills go the same way that old soldiers are supposed to go: they simply fade away. Stuck together by bits of stamp paper, diseased and filthy, there's not much similarity between the notes we carry around with us here and the crisp, crinkly Fishers we get at Home. Isn't it possible to have some system by which a note once handed back over a bank's counter becomes cancelled, the banks issuing only brand new notes? At Home they manage to keep the paper money fairly clean; surely, if only from a hygienic point of view, some similar measures to those employed in Blighty could be adopted here.

The griffin and the old hand were coming over on the Ferry. They were going to the Gymkhana. The griffin, like most other griffins, had managed to get his fair share of prickly heat. "By gum," said the red spotted one, "if there's a horse named Erickly Heat I'm going to back it."

"I'm not," replied the old hand. "Why not?" "It'll probably be scratched."

Mrs. Grundy is apparently still very much alive in other places besides Hongkong. Why, during the interval at our cinemas that have a bar you should be able to imbibe a glass of formazone, while a whisky and soda is taboo. I've never been able to make out. In Mid-Victorian Hongkong it's not done, and I suppose that's the

end of it. However, Hongkong is apparently not unique in this respect. In yesterday's paper I saw a little paragraph stating that there is a little war in Chefoo over a proposal to grant a licence to a cinema with a bar. How our neighbours in the land of rubber and tin must smile. I remember a pal down that way coming up to me one day and telling me all about a new cinema that was going to open in the near future. A real posh show it was going to be. I forget now all the little etceteras that were going to be included in the new building, but I recollect that there was going to be a bar. "Just think of it," he said. "Why, you'll be able to go there and have a drink and, unless you want to, there's no need to see the pictures at all!"

What a lot of European vagrants the police seem to be rounding up these days. They roped in three at the beginning of this week. Most of these unfortunate are said to be seamen whose ships have gone on without them, leaving them stranded. This sort of thing happens I suppose, in most ports, but we get quite a number of fellows on their beam ends here who've never earned a cent at sea. More than one planter has come up this way since the rubber slump started and there are more fellows than the average man-in-the-street is aware who come out to this part of the globe on spec. The old idea still prevails amongst some at Home that there's work and fortunes for all in the Colonies. Whether you're any trade or profession makes no long as you're game to try your hand at anything you're bound to make good. Whether that still applies to Australia and Canada I don't know, but it certainly isn't the case in the East. The Government ought to bring in legislation to stop anybody landing unless he has either a job to go to, or a trade by which he stands a fair chance of getting a billet and a certain sum in cash. The people at the other end who issue the passports ought to warn intending emigrants, too. The present state of affairs is no good to the Colony and it certainly isn't much good to the poor unfortunate who lands here, can't find anything to do, and then has to be sent away at somebody else's expense.

RENTS CASE.

Mr. Bird Gives Evidence.

Evidence for the plaintiff was given in the rent action between the Societe des Mission Etrangere and the Nanyang Tobacco Co. which was continued before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Reeves) this morning.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, gave evidence that on June 23rd, 1921, he was appointed by the Government to be a member of the committee to investigate and report on the housing shortage. It was a matter of some urgency owing to the near approach of the current half year in which, in the ordinary course, many existing tenancies would come to an end.

Mr. Jenkin asked what the Committee found.

Mr. Alabaster objected to this question.

Mr. Potter suggested that the evidence be taken and the matter argued afterwards.

Mr. Alabaster contended that the evidence was inadmissible for the purpose of construing the Ordinance.

Mr. Potter submitted that it went to show what was the mischief that the Ordinance was intended to cure.

It was decided to take the evidence and argue the admissibility or inadmissibility at a later stage.

Witness continued that there was a shortage in housing accommodation. The shortage was very marked. The causes were due in the main to the influx of refugees from Canton and the building programme of Chinese houses had not kept pace with the people coming into the Colony nor had it kept pace with the ordinary development of the Colony. The idea was to protect tenants being turned out by people willing to pay higher rent. The position made it difficult to obtain accommodation and the people in houses were liable to be turned out by somebody willing to pay higher rent. It was found on a large scale that they were being turned out. Rents went up in a marked degree. The Committee discussed possible remedies. As a result of their recommendations the Ordinance was drawn up and passed. The recommendations in the main were the fixing of a standard rent and the principle of non-ejectment. The possible shortage of offices or godowns was not discussed by the Committee. Witness was conversant with the ordinary arrangements of Chinese shops. The great majority had a shop on the ground floor, the upper position being used for domestic purposes. Chinese shops were discussed to a certain extent. In a case where the owner occupied a portion of his shop, that was also included. The portion used for domestic purposes in some cases involved the whole of the house, sometimes only one floor, or more. The portion so used in the majority of cases would be the occupier's home.

Witness had inspected the godown in question. There were two large godowns. In the one nearest Caroline Road there were two floors. The ground floor was used for the storage of tobacco and in one corner were two cubicles of an area of 378 square feet. The area of the floor was 26,568 square feet. In the cubicles there were two beds and there were two beds outside which, witness was informed, were occupied by the godown keeper and his family, ten persons. On the upper floor the area was the same and this also was used for storing tobacco. No portion was occupied by cubicles or bed spaces. In the other godown the ground floor was used as a cigarette factory. The area was 17,808 square feet. No portion was used for the purpose of human habitation. The floor above was used mainly for sorting out tobacco. No portion of the godown floor was used for human habitation, but at the head of the stairs there was a cubicle with an area 192 square feet. There were four beds. In addition to the godown there was a shed of an area of 2,592 square feet. Lined up against one of the walls were nine Chinese beds. They occupied about 200 square feet. That shed was built by the defendants with the consent of the plaintiffs. Witness observed there a number of pieces of cut cardboard. There was a further shed of a total area of 2,904 square feet, used as a factory for making cardboard boxes. Witness was informed by the secretary that the nine men in the third shed were supervisors. The total floor space of godowns and sheds was 91,248 square feet. The total of that

portion used for human habitation was 970 square feet.

Witness proceeded that he was well acquainted with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903. Under that Ordinance any domestic building had to comply with a number of sections under that Ordinance.

Mr. Alabaster objected that they could not construe the definition of the Rents Ordinance by another definition in the Public Health Ordinance.

His Lordship said it was quite open to the other side to refer to other ordinances to throw light on this one.

Mr. Potter explained that they were going to ask Mr. Bird whether these godowns could be turned into dwelling houses. They were going to ask if certain alterations would have to be made. Mr. Bird continued that the buildings were formerly occupied by the Ewo Cotton Mills and were used as mills for a number of years.

Mr. Jenkin asked if any building required to be used for domestic purposes would have to comply with the Public Health Ordinance. In order that these buildings might be used for human habitation or as a dwelling house, would not structural alterations of a very extensive character have to be made owing to the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance?

Mr. Bird—Yes.

Coming to an adequate rent, Mr. Bird said the total land occupied was 100,116 square feet. He valued that at \$2.75 per square foot. That would make a total of \$275,494. The buildings he valued at \$275,000, the total value being \$550,494. To get an 8 per cent. return after deducting Crownrent, insurance and repairs, a rental of \$4,000 a month was needed. Crown rent was \$232.75, insurance, witness estimated at \$1,800, repairs he put at 5 per cent. on the rent, \$2,400.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. C. G. Alabaster. Witness said 8 per cent. was a normal return an owner might expect on his capital. At present it was considered unbusiness-like to accept less and extortionate to demand more. The capital value was \$550,494. He understood that this property was assigned for about \$100,000. An 8 per cent. return on that basis would be less than a fifth of what he said was the fair rent. The property did not comprise the whole lot 2147. The French Mission bought the whole at a flat rate, including buildings, at less than \$1 a square foot. There had been a considerable rise in the land value in that district since that property was purchased, in 1915. Witness understood that on Nov. 21st, 1916, the British American Tobacco Company offered \$425,500 for the property. He could also imagine it being used as a knitting factory, soda-water factory or a perfume factory.

Mr. Alabaster put it that the B.A.T. were competitors of the Nanyang.

Replying to further questions, witness said in 1921 there was a land boom. It was likely that one of the causes of high rent was land speculation. Each purchaser would put up the rent to produce a fair return on his capital. The Ordinance was retrospective to protect the tenant. By making it retrospective it was intended to deprive some landlords of the fruits of the boom.

Mr. A. Austin was the next witness called. Mr. Austin said he was an architect with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire and had been with them about 20 years. He had visited the premises in question in this action. He valued the land at \$2.50 a square foot, which gave a total value of \$250,440. He valued the buildings at \$275,000, giving a capital value of \$525,440. He estimated as a fair rent \$46,782.75 a year, or approximately \$3,900 a month. The case is proceeding.

DUSTLESS NEW YORK.

Plans are being considered for making New York a dustless city by using motor driven vacuum sweepers for cleaning the streets. Prominent business men who have urged this method argue that the machines will remove daily the germs that now are only laid by rain, and thus reduce the mortality of the population considerably. They will cut off the dust that is now merely turned over by the ordinary sweepers. The saving in laundry bills will be large. Open windows will no longer mean dusty rooms, and the labour of the housewife will be greatly lightened. Finally, it is estimated that 2,000 street sweepers will be released for other work, which will mean a saving of such money to the city.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Tradition in the West assumes activity in the male and passivity in the female. Facts tell a different story. If you don't believe it, tie your wife in a chair while you sweep and dust the drawing-room.

The Ministry of Health last month celebrated the anniversary of its birth. As much criticised as any of our modern Ministerial creations, it has had more imitators than most. France, the Kingdom of the Serbs and Croats, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Brazil, Australia, Canada, South Africa and the Republic of Cuba all now have Health Ministries. In addition, Siam recently sent missionaries to consult Sir George Newman and other officials about setting up a health department. All this is a recognition of the claims of public health.

Do the snapshot captionists realise their terrific power, we wonder? asks a Home Journal. The question is prompted by the sight of a photograph of a well-known society pair on their way to Buckingham Palace. The caption adds "before lunching" and one immediately searches the page (in a society magazine) for another portrait labelled "after lunching." What the description suggests is that they do very well at B.P. The gentleman's morning coat is fastened with one button, and the suggestion is that if he had been snapped after lunch it would not be so. The button might be snapped off.

How many people were aware that Rutland Barrington was one of the annuitants of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, which came into existence as a sequel to the Coronation Gala performance 11 years ago? The old Savoyard was, in fact, one of the only two male pensioners, the other being that contrast in physique, E. M. Robinson, whose first appearance on the stage dates back over half a century. Past generations of playgoers will remember all the actresses who have been granted pensions for their service to the profession. They are Louise Moodie, Alma Murray, Dolores Drummond (who made her debut in 1856), Emma Chambers, Jennie Lee (famed in many lands for her "Jo"), and Cicely Richards.

It is not generally known that the Derby "sweep" is not the only one run by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. In addition to the gigantic affair on the big Epsom event, there is a yearly sweepstake on the Doncaster St. Leger, which attracts a considerable measure of support, mainly from residents in India. The first prize in the "sweep" on the last of the classic events for 1921, won by Polemarch, was worth nearly £13,500. The Royal Calcutta Turf Club, which is probably the wealthiest racing organisation in the world, derives a very large income from profits on the sweepstakes and also from the enormous sums which pass through the totalisator every year, and contributes very generously to many Indian charities.

In a remarkable broadsheet, *Spears*, issued to herald the Shakespeare Festival and enriched by contributions from Mr. John Massie, Sir Sidney Lee and other penmen of repute, is a little story illustrating the similarity between Shakespeare and the Bible in the expression of moral sentiments. A young actor asked his aunt, who had a pious horror of the Stage, where in the Bible was the saying, "O, that men should put an enemy in their mouths, to steal away their brains!" After a long search the aunt gave it up, and had to hear the awful truth that it emanated from that play-writer, William Shakespeare. It is interesting to discover, by careful search, how much of the poet's best work is Bible paraphrase.

The popularity of the Duke of York with British boys, already great, is growing still greater if one may judge by the success of the plans for the second summer holiday camp, which he is now arranging for boys from the public schools and from industries. There will be invitations for 200 boys each from the schools and from business—all of them between 17 and 19 years of age.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTTER

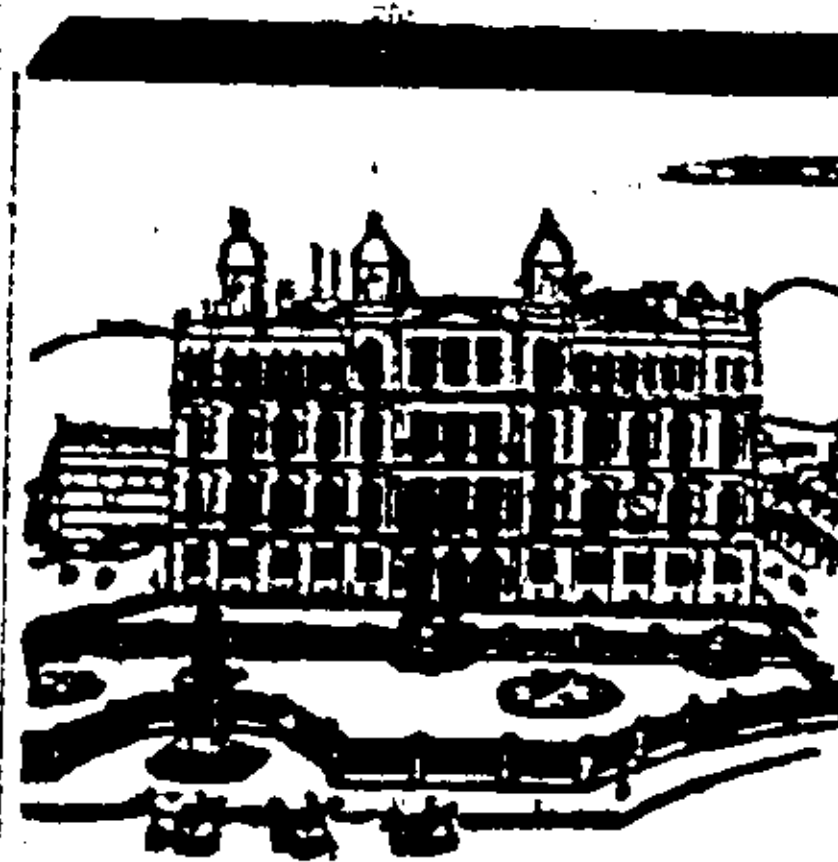
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and such has been the keenness of employers and others that their boys should go to the camp that a ballot has had to be held to decide which of the many hundreds of aspirants shall be invited. The boys are liable only for their own expenses to the meeting-place, Buckingham Palace-mews, on July 29; from then until August 5 they will be the guests of the Duke of York in a camp which, it is promised, will show many improvements on the very successful one held last year.

The London season is always a harvest time for confidence tricksters, the "con. men" of the States.

terser American slang, and it seems to be the case once more that the older and simpler tricks are the most effective in deception. O. Henry wrote an amusing story of an up-to-date American rancher who was quite proof against all the elaborate new tricks, but fell a ready victim to the oldest and simplest of them all. Most of the ways in which the confidence man robs his victim sound so absurd in cold print that it is difficult to understand anyone being taken in; presumably it is their very simplicity which gives them their perennial success. We notice, by the way, that some London rogues recently took in some "outs" visitors from the States.

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The woman who bravely ventures forth in an oblong turban needs all her bravery for the act. If the middle-aged will wear their small hats off the forehead, giving emphasis to lines and revealing the age of the eyes—and no woman willingly and with direct intention does this thing—at least let them soften the bare skin with tendrils or waves of hair.

The bare forehead in the evening is all very well; but the art or necessity that invented hats for humans did not intend that we should distress observers by planting hard fabric or ungracious straw against the texture of the skin. It is not a question of softening the face, treating it with sweet consideration.

HATS GROW LIKE TOADSTOOLS. The milliners are being kind to women, however, if they are often careless of their own chance to improve the appearance. They continue to make turbans, it's true, but these shapes are not what the mind conjures by the word. They reflect the Oriental spirit. They are important. They are used as complete coverings for the head, although our women defeat this by showing a plentiful array of hair at the temples, be the hat what it will.

It is strange, that along with the undoubted Russian influence in all forms of dress this Summer, there should come sailing over the horizon the type of hat which we associate with strawberries, and such Gargantuan strawberries. Why this connection? Because the islands of Great Britain seem to sprout both the fruit and the immense sunshade hat.

A few of the new ones, launched with the first signs of warm weather, bear a curious resemblance to the headgear of Trollope's

The pointed tiara crown is not the only kind we copy now.

Russia has many varieties of drapery. The top of a Greek key is used as the front to a hat, also as a cap for a bridal veil. The veil is arranged at the back. On several of the new hats for summer there is an evidence of the study of ancient Slavic head-dress by the milliners.

When one gets into the realm of head-dresses there is so much that is available in the history of Russia that one is tempted to forsake the idea of imitation after going through tomes of illustrations. Caution is the cry when any of these imitations of Slavic finery are adopted. Lovely they are to look at, lovely on the stage under the coloured lights, but often debatable on the head of the average woman going about her daily business.

STILL A GLIMPSE OF BRITANNY.

Among the orgy of exotic hats there remains a bit of old Breton headgear. It is sprightly and colourful without looking theatrical. Today there are enlarged versions of saucerlike hats, saucy things such as children once wore, the brims roundly upturned, the crowns wide and somewhat high.

There is a new one of red and white leather which is built in a spirit of sympathy with the desire for those two colours wherever fashionable folk gather. The brim, faced with red, is broadly scalloped at the upper edge and the two Breton ribbon ends float from the back.

NOT FREE FROM ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Russia, Poland, Brittany, Italy are represented in the new hats, also Arabia and Persia hold a fragment of millinery in their grasp. The Oriental roll started as a girdle last August, which was uncannily suggestive of a colourful snake wound about the hips, went upward in its career to the neck and the hat brim.

The eager desire for it has subsided, but it trails glory behind it in departing. Its successor is not so Oriental, but its source is unmistakable. It is a fanciful roll about the brim of a wide-crowned turban, sometimes in the shape of a bee-hive. Ribbon supplies it also metal lace and sometimes fabric. A red straw beehive turban has no other brim but a thickly fluted edge of red ribbon, shells.

One can praise it indiscriminately. It is apt to rest heavily

on a fragile face and to add unpleasantly to the strength of a large face. Don't buy it recklessly. It appears on many of the cheap copies of French hats.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE GOLD LACE.

One of the new notes struck in the millinery experiments is the use of fine gold lace on black straw, dark crepe de chine or

at best. Skin is not intended to carry metal near it. One takes the lustre from the other. The stronger wins.

EVERYDAY HATS ARE PLAIN.

The attempt to revive interest in open mesh straw for everyday hats has succeeded.

The pheasant feather comes back into the limelight of fashion,

Straight and severe sailor hats of shining coarse straw, left over from last summer, reappear. Flappers put rainbow crown bands on them. Others wear them with only a narrow crown band and pumpbow of self-coloured grosgrain ribbon. Satin belongs to a day that is done. It will sleep until winter, probably.

RIBBON LACES FOR THE SHOES.

A smart touch is given to black suede shoes when they are laced with black ribbon about an inch wide with a narrow edge of white. Brown suede shoes are also improved when the ribbon laces



TAPE AS A TRIMMING.

The latest dress novelty is to utilise tape of the kind that is used to tie packages in the shops—as a trimming. This figures largely on some of the newest Parisian wash-dresses and dyed in all manner of bright colours, or in plain white, it makes one of the most effective bindings for linen dresses or linen coats and skirts.

have a white edging, while white shoes with the fashionable stitching or toe-caps and heels of black need white ribbon bows with a black edging. Always cut the ends of ribbon laces on the cross, and renew them directly they show signs of fraying. There is nothing more untidy or dowdy-looking than worn out laces in the shoes, whether of ribbon or the usual kind.

Red and white leather hat in Breton sailor shape. The brim's edge is scalloped, and there are two ribbon ends at back. The truck is red and white checked silk.

transparent horsehair. The edge of a big brim is frilled with a fine line of this metallic trimming, the crown is surrounded with curious patterns made of it; these are substitutes for flowers.

The entire gold lace hat has been put forward many times during two decades. Its success is accidental and incidental to the season. Some women look well in it. The majority do not. There was too cheap a look about it, no matter what its cost, when the milliners began to sell it at small prices. It is a harsh hat

Bronze flowers and braided designs are reappearing forerunners, undoubtedly, of the incoming popularity of light brown frocks and wraps.

Crepe de chine has not a sufficient to being to be important.



Afternoon hat in several dimensions of yellow straw, with groups of yellow butterfly wings at each side of the extra wide crown.

heroines, married and single. If all young lady wears a parasol effect on her head of yellow straw, and trims it with groups of yellow buttercups, she is bound to appear like a Nineteenth Century garden party girl. In those days, however, they wore a fringe or a water wave of hair to show between the hat and eyes. Today it is different. The hat is worn to conceal the eyebrows.

There is another type of immense hat which is not Victorian. It is of black straw with a crown as large as a turban, trimmed with a wicked and rakish black bird, boasting a tail out of all proportion to its fellows. This said tail strikes a path across the front of the hat and flies into space beyond the limits of the owner's shoulders. Yet both these hats, expressing a different philosophy, are worn, copied, and praised.

Harking back to history the milliner has taken the hats of men and women who have never ceased to wear clothes that are elemental in colouring, clothes which are intended to offset the dullness of the landscape in which they are doomed to live, and yet as bright as the clothes of Southern Russia, where people are like children in their love of lively colours, of bouyant and noisy dancing, of strident fashions.

One designer takes the cap from such costumery of ancient Russia and touches it with sufficient French delicacy to transform it into something that it is well to wear. Its light brim is rolled up, its high loose crown has no stiffening, and its narrowed top is turned over and toward the front like an envelope flap.

The embroidery on this hat is not so strident, not so Bakst-Ballet, as on the other shapes. It is a bit delicate when one considers its Slav source therefore, not quite true to type. Its brim is faced with red. By the way there is the presence of danger in these hats for there is so much flared red which women must avoid who have florid skins or lined faces.

Immense parasol hat of black Milan straw with a long-tailed black bird arranged across the front of crown spreading beyond the edge of brim on one side.



Above—Large shape of brown crepe de chine trimmed with narrow gold lace, which appears as a frill at brim edge and wheels around the crown, high crown.

Top centre—Morning hat of coarse beige straw, the crown wide and rounded at top; the brim wide and turning over on itself. The ribbon scarf and bow are of brown taffeta. The bow runs across the back and extends far on the side.

Above—Beehive turban of red straw with a head band of thickly fluted ribbon in the same shade of red.

Other designers are utilising tape in place of ribbon for ornamenting cotton frocks. A tracery pattern carried out in tape intermingled with stitches worked in bright cotton thread, or ornamented with little wooden beads, adds enormously to the effect of a simple gingham or cotton ratine frock.

Yet another way of employing the new linen tape is to plait it in a lattice work, and to use it for making collars and cuffs for linen gowns. Lace work made of narrow linen tape is also to be found adorning some of the smartest of the new dark cotton gowns that are the rage of fashion this season.

THE NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT SHADES.

Distinctly novel are the new electric light shades, depicting the scenes of various countries. One in red silk, fashioned in the shape of a mosque, had the sides painted in black and yellow to represent desert scenes, with Arabs, camels and pyramids in the distance.

THIS WEEK'S RECIPE.

Jelly Cups.

One pint packet of lemon or black currant jelly, 3 whites of eggs, 3 teaspoonfuls of caster sugar.

Make the jelly according to the directions on the packet, adding one or two sheets of gelatine in hot weather; flavour with a spoonful of sherry, or with maraschino, strawberry, or any essence liked. When cold and nearly setting beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff meringue, gradually stir in the jelly and beat until the mixture is frothy and setting, add the sugar, put into glasses or custard cups and leave in a cold place until set. Serve in the cup.

Note.—If a more elaborate sweet is desired serve a spoonful of sweetened whipped cream on each cup, and sprinkle with chopped nuts.

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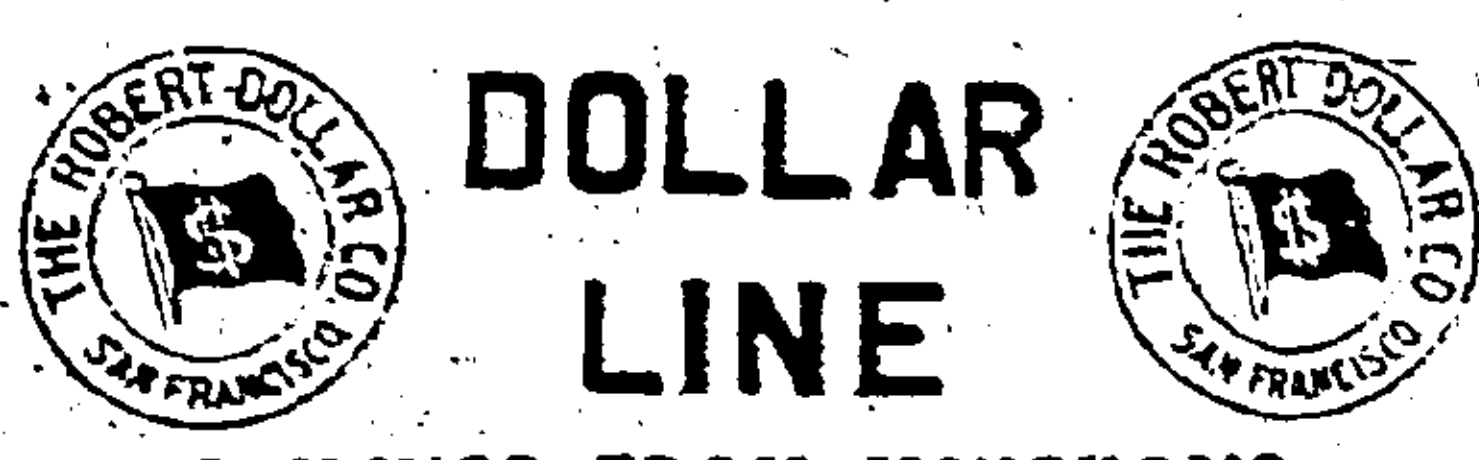
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

JAPANESE OIL IMPORTS.

According to naval statistics the oil output in Akita and Echigo reached more than 450,000 tons per annum up to the Russo-Japanese War. Since then the amount has dropped, and the present limited output is largely used for industrial oil. About 100,000 tons from America and 350,000 tons from the South Seas are now imported annually into Japan.

PATENT PIRATES.

Lord Buckmaster's criticism of procedure and cost in actions at law in defence of patent rights has found an echo in the hearts of thousands of men and women who have suffered through their inability to bear the costs. "The only remedy I know of, both for delay and ruinous cost," said the secretary of the Institute of Patentees, "is arbitration." But we have no power to compel it. In fact, the old saying, "He who buys a patent buys a lawsuit," is as true as when it was first uttered. And where the matter is a question of infringement the cost may be enormous. When one remembers that 50 per cent. of our members are inventors without means, some of them scarcely able to pay even the lower grade fees for membership, it will be seen at once how impossible it is for them to take or defend costly legal actions. The pirates simply steal their inventions and leave them to take what action they like. And they cannot obtain the protection the law offers them.

ITALY AND RUSSIA SIGN

TRADE TREATY.

A commercial treaty between Italy and Russia has been signed, says a message from Milan. The new treaty is in lieu of the provisional agreement made between the two countries in December last, which expires next June and is for a period of two years. It has long been known, of course, that Italy was working hard to gain a footing, particularly round about the Black Sea and there has been much talk about finding an outlet there for Italian products and Italian emigration. The new treaty according to *Il Secolo*, assures Italians in Russia of complete liberty of movement in the exercise of their business. There is a reciprocal undertaking to accord the most favoured nation treatment, while conditions of labour and emigration will be subject to special agreement. Each country is given the right of free transport across the territory of the other, and Italy allows Russia to use Trieste as a free port in exchange for a free port on the Black Sea. An option on certain petroleum wells is given Italy, and large agricultural concessions are offered by Russia to Italian agriculturists. Over a hundred thousand hectares are offered for 24 years under a renewable pact. Commercial opportunities affecting deliveries of railway and agricultural machinery against payments in kind are to be further developed by special agreements between Russian and Italian firms.

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